BUSTLE ON YIDDISH RIALTO

REHEARSALS ALREADY BEGUN -THEATERS REFURBISHED.

Grip of the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union-Adler Said to Have Gone Into English to Escape It-Vaudeville in the Ghetto-Freak Drop Curtain.

Theatrical Broadway isn't the whole thing in the way of stage activity these The Jewish Rialto is also a busy center. In stuffy little cafés along Grand street are to be seen serious faced Yiddish actors, employed and unemployed. Some have just returned from the country and others have crawled out of their summer hiding places in East Side tenements.

However, the Thespian hum is on. Managers are rushing hither and thither engaging some and turning down others; work-men are renovating and putting the finishing touches on new schemes of decoration in the playhouses. On the Bowery corners are groups of players discussing the outlook for the coming season.

To itemize all the Jewish theaters on the East Side would be difficult. The majority of them are of mushroom growth. They come and go in a twinkling. One troupe of players will stalk the boards of a side street hall or meeting place one week and vanish the next. But the Yiddish theatrical business has become important recently. In numerous small towns throughous the country there are playhouses given over exclusively to plays in the Yiddish dialect, and as a result there are lots of Hebrew actors wandering over the face of the con-

Managers of the Yiddish theaters and the companies that play in them are up against a proposition that the big producers of English plays are free from. This is the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union. Almost everybody identified with Yiddish theatricals belongs to it. In each company the call boy and the leading lady alike hold membership cards. The com-bination doesn't make it any easier for the manager in front or the stage manager in the back of the house. Should an unruly stage boss tweak the nose of a costume urchin he will most likely find his entire troupe on strike. Such stage managers as Edgar Temple, Ben Teal, George Marion and Julian Mitchell, who think their lot a hard one, should witness a rehearsal of one of the Yiddish companies. They would see some examples of stage politeness and discretion that might make them sit up.

Many who know the gossip of the Yiddish theaters eay that the growing power of their union was what forced Jacob Adler, the foremost Yiddish actor of the country, to give up his Grand Street Theater and go to Boston and other cities, playing in English houses. Mr. Adler, it is said, has always been a foe of the union. He is quoted as saying that it will eventually ruin Jewish theatricals. The Grand has been turned over to a vaudeville manager, who will give straight American variety during the coming season. There is considerable speculation as to the success of

this venture in the Ghetto. The Thalis Theater has also drifted from the strict Yiddish lines and is now occupied by cheap American melodrama. The old Thalia stock company, headed by David Kessler, Morris Moskowitz, Mme. K. Lipzin and Samuel Thornberg will only occasionally appear at the theater in sacred plays. For the most part this company will be on the road.

The two leading Yiddish theaters are the People's and the Kalich. The latter was formerly the Windsor, but has been rechristened in honor of Mme. Bertha Kalich, who was the bright star there last year and who is now to appear under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske in leading English houses. The People's Theater will be conduced this year on the same lines as in past years since it was given over to Yiddish plays. The views put on will all be in the lighter well. of comedy. Boris Thomashefsky still heads the company and selects and stages the productions.

of comedy. Boris Thomashefsky still heads the company and selects and stages the productions.

At the Kalich will be given the heavier or more serious plays. Mme. Kalich has consented to appear for a few of the opening performances, and no doubt the first night, which is scheduled for about Sept. I, will see a great demonstration in her honor. The opening piece will be "Sappho," from the pen of Jacob Gordin. This is not the "Sappho" from Daudet's book, which was produced here by Olga Nethersole some few years ago. Before the first week at the Kalich ends the "Kreuzer Sonata" will be played with Mme. Kalich in the leading role. Among the other prominent members of the Kalich Theater company are Dinna Fineman, K. Yavelier and Zigmund Fineman.

The Kalich has been almost completely rebuilt and is one-fourth larger than it was previously. A new drop curtain with a unique feature is to be installed. In the center of the curtain is a fiap or second curtain. This is hardly noticeable ordinarily, but slides up when necessary, permitting the players to answer curtain calls without having the entire curtain raised. Curtain calls are great things in Yiddish theaters. After each act the audiences shout and clamor for the players to come to the footlights, and the latter always respond. It would be a gross breach of etiquette for them not to do so. In this way considerable time is lost in setting the stage for the following act. The new curtain arrangement will give the sceneshifters a chance to go on with their work while the players are bowing before the audience.

The members of the Kalich company are hard at work with rehearsals now and so are those at the People's. In the little playhouses in the side streets, also, the actors are going through their parts while stage carpenters are building props and decorators are going through their parts while stage carpenters are building props and decorators are primping up the auditoriums. In fact, there is lots doing along the Yiddish rialto.

COUNTERFEITING FALLING OFF Marked Decrease in the Number and Vol-

ume of Bad Money Transactions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .-- A marked decrease in the number of counterfeit notes confiscated by United States Secret Service agents is shown in the report of John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury

The face value of counterfeit notes seize last year was \$36,834, against \$44,850 the year before; counterfeit coins \$24,110, against \$16,419 for the previous year.

There were 532 arrests last year, 344 for counterfeiting coin, 41 for counterfeiting ourrency and 52 for altering obligations, the others for various offenses against the

statutes.
Of the offenders 392 were native Americans, 42 Italians, 18 Austrians, the others representing nearly every other nationality on earth. Peansylvania furnished the largest number of cases, 94; New York, 77; Ohio, 35. Every State and Territory except

A large proportion of the counterfeit coin was captured in the hands of the makers before being placed in circulation. Only nine new counterfeit notes were made and diroulated, and of these only four were considered deceptive chough to bring them in the dangerous class.

In the course of his report Chief Wilkie calls attention to the work of his bureau in connection with the various investigations in other departments, including the naturalisation frauds, the lead frauds and the so-called best trust cases.

AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS. State Department Orders an Investigation in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The State Department is growing anxious over the imprisonment of two Americans in Nicaragua The men are vaguely known in the State Department as the Albers brothers, and are the representatives in Nicaragua of a Philadelphia concern. It was through his efforts to procure release for the prisoners that Consul Donaldson, at Managua, incurred the displeasure of the Government of Nicaragua, which cancelled his exequatur. The department has cabled to Minister Merry to make a cable report on whether the men are still in jail and if they have had a trial. If they are in prison, direct representations will probably be made to the Nica-

raguan Government. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.-A cablegram was received this morning by J. W. Cregar of the Bourse, from Nicaragua, which does not throw any light on the mystery surrounding the arrest in Nicaragua of William C. Albers, president of the Limon Mining Company and his brother, and the disappearance of the wife of the former. The message which was filed at Ocotal, Nicaragua, last night shortly before 11 o'olock, rather tends to deepen the mystery. It reads: does not throw any light on the mystery

"Come at once Corinto; "ALBERS."

Corinto is the port of entry for the sup-plies of the Limon mine which is situated

plies of the Limon mine which is situated about 250 miles away.

Cregar, who is the secretary of the mining company, had been in regular communication with Albers when suddenly the letters from Nicaragua ceased. Apparently there was no reason for this. Then Mr. Cregar heard that the Albers brothers, in one of the opera bouffe intrigues of the South American States had been thrown into prison. Nothing was said as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Albers.

In response to a letter of inquiry from Cregar the United States Minister at Nicaragua sent back word that the Albers had been incarcerated on Aug. 17 at Managua, but not one word was said as to the reason for the arrests. Cregar aroused the interest of the State Department at Washington in the matter and the Central American authorities have been requested to explain the case.

"I shall go to Corinto," said Mr. Cregar.
"It is my opinion that Mrs. Albers has sent
the despatch to me and that the whole
thing has attained a most serious aspect."

AIMS AT PENSION REFORM.

New Law Places Penalty on Feeing Special

Bill Boomers WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- An act approved March 3 last, which attracted little or no attention at the time, appears in the new codification of United States pension laws just issued from the Government Printing Office. It provides a penalty for any person to accept a fee to secure the passage of a special pension bill.

The legislation is designed to put a check on the large number of applications for pension by special bill which are worked up by rural attorneys who want the fees and become an embarrassment to the work of Congress. It is the intention to enforce this statute rigidly, and many prosecutions are expected because of the alleged wide prevalence of the evil it seeks to correct and ignorance of the existence of the statute which passed in the rush of business incident to the closing of Congress.

The special pension bill is recognized as ene of the great legislative evils. Strict rules were adopted by the Pension committee, of both Houses, putting limitations on the bills to be reported. But this failed to prevent their introductions, few Senators or Representatives having the courage to decline a request from a constituent or his attorney to introduce a bill.

The result was that thousands of them went into the Congressional hopper. Many Senators have introduced as many as 150 bills each in a single Congress. Burton of Kansas led in the last Congress, having in-The legislation is designed to put a

bills each in a single Congress. Burton of Kansas led in the last Congress, having introduced more than 200

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS GROW. Statistics for Seven Months Show an In orease of \$50,508,249.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—An increase of \$50,508,249 in the volume of agricultural products exported in the seven months

period of the previous year, is shown by
the foreign trade statistics made public
to-day. The increase in manufactured
exports is also large, \$39,403,691.
Of the imports the most noticeablefeature is the increase of \$48,036,627 in the
volume of raw materials, and there is a
further increase of \$12,105,834 in articles
partly manufactured.

partly manufactured.

The figures for the seven months and the increases or decreases, compared with the corresponding period last year, are:

Raw materials 196,233,457 Partly manufactured	Inc. Inc. Inc.	48,086,627 12,105,838 10,268,858 14,186,078
	Inc.	894,976,067
Agricultural products \$433,172,377	Inc.	\$50,503,240
Manufactures	Inc.	2,369,878
Forestry products 36,317,891 Fisheries products 2,000,000	Dec.	4,158,991 1,180,840
Miscellaneous 5,284,984	Inc.	1,538,024

Total \$848,902,287 Inc. \$89,952,661 AN ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DUTY.

Gen. Wint Holds That He Should Not

form Marriage for a Soldier. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Brig.-Gen. Theo dore J. Wint, commander of the Depart ment of the Missouri, in his annual report to the War Department declares that he to the War Department declares that he does not think an army chaplain should perform the marriage ceremony for an enlisted man unless the matter has been passed on by the regimental commander.

Gen. Wint maintains that as the enlistment or resulistment of married men is discouraged, and as such enlistments of married men must be passed upon by commanding officers, the chaplain-exceeds his authority, or at least commits a breach of propriety by performing the ceremony for a soldier, thereby changing his status, unless the regimental commander has given his consent.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following movements of naval vessels have been

Cruiser Galveston arrived at San Juan Tug Standish sailed from Annapolis for Solomon. Gunboat Castine sailed from Sanches for Santo Domingo City. Cruiser Maryland sailed from Provincetown for Maryland sailed from Provincetown for Newport. Cruiser Chattanooga sailed from New London for a cruise. Battleship Texas and cruisers Newark, Atlanta end Hartford sailed from New London for Solomon. Destroyers Hopkins, Worden, Lawrence and Stewart sailed from New London for Hampton Roads. Gupboat Wasp arrived at Key West. Cruiser Chi-cago sailed from San Francisco for Esqui-malt.

Army and Navy Orders.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 35.—The following arms orders were announced to day:
Capt. Walter T. Bates, Twenty-seventh Infantry to staff college, Fort Leavenworth.
Second Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, Eighteenth Infantry, to Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leaven Pirst Leut. Paint A. Barry. Additory Corps. have ing been found incapacitated, is retired from active service.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General to the Philippine division.

The following navy orders have been issued:
Commander C. N. Atwater, retired, to Pennsylvania Nautical School.
Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, from torpedo station,
Narragameett Bay, to command the Yankton.
Lieut. A. Althouse, from War College, Narragansett Bay, to Office of Naval intelligence.
Lieut. J. V. Chase, from command the Whipple,
to command the Hull.
Amistant Paymasser H. I. McCrea, from the
Topeks to home and wait orders.

TOMBS TOO FREE AND EASY

GOFF LEARNS THAT PRISONER WAS WARNED AGAINST HIM.

Says That Missionaries and Probation Officers Must Not Have Free Access to Men Awaiting Trial-Lantry Investigates and Transfers a Keeper.

After Recorder Goff had made a compiaint yesterday against the oustom of permitting probation officers and mis-sionaries to see prisoners in the Tombs at will, it was learned that Commissioner Lantry has been conducting an investigation, with the result that one Tombs keeper has been transferred to Blackwell's Island and charges have been preferred against another.

It is said that the keepers allowed a lawyer who is awaiting trial to roam around the corridors of the prison and solicit business from other prisoners. The lawyer prisoner is understood to have had a working agreement with two other lawyers.

When lawyers who had been retained by friends of the prisoners went to the Tombs they met the lawyers who were employed at the solicitation of the lawyerprisoner. In several instances, it is said, that fights were averted only through that fights were averted only through
the interference of keepers. Commissioner
Lantry heard of one of these scraps and
about ten days ago started the investigation
that has resulted in charges against two
keepers. Others may be involved.
Recorder Goff was the most astonished
man in his court yesterday when a prisoner
made this statement.

made this statement:

"I know I'm guilty, but I'm afraid to admit it, because I've been told that if I did you'd soak me."

The prisoner, Edward Ammon, 17 years old, had been arraigned on the charge of stealing \$70 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson of 680 East 140th street, with them he lived made this statement:

Elizabeth Pearson of 680 East 140th street, with whom he lived.

"Repeat that statement, please," said the Recorder. The boy went on to say that while in the Tombs a probation officer had told him that the Recorder was very severe and that if he pleaded guilty before him he would probably get a long sentance.

ong sentence.

The probation officer also told him, the boy said, that if he refused to plead guilty before the Recorder the case would be transferred to another court and Judge. be transferred to another court and Judge. Then the probation officer would speak to the Judge and the boy might be let off.

The boy showed the card of Probation Officer Graveur of Special Sessions. The Recorder sent for Graveur, but he couldn't be found. Then the Recorder summoned acting Warden Hanley of the Tombs. The Recorder had the stenographer read to Hanley the statement made by Ammon. "Now," said the Recorder, "I instruct you that in the future probation officers and other missionaries must not have free access to prisoners in the Tombs. I want that order obeyed, and if it is not I will hold you accountable. This thing must be stopped."

Ammon then pleaded guilty. The Re-

Ammon then pleaded guilty. The Recorder sent him to the Elmira Reformatory. It was said Recorder Goff will call a meet of the Judges and establish rules to prevent missionaries and probation officers seeing prisoners at will.

THOUGHT HE WAS A BURGLAR. So Sheedy Fired Three Shots Across the

Back Yards at Hartvig. Paul-Hartvig, who lives on the third floor of 54 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, stepped on to the extension of the house to take in some clothes for his wife last night. A

some clothes for his wife last night. A man appeared suddenly at a window in the rear of 362 Jay street and fired three shots at him.

Hartvig went over to the Jay street house and met John Sheedy, who lives there. Sheedy pointed a pistol at him, he says, and threatened to kill him. Hartvig went to the Adams street police station and brought two policemen back with him. They arrested Sheedy.

When he was searched a revolver with three empty cartridges in it was found in his pocket. He said he shot at Hartvig because he thought Hartvig was a burglar. Sheedy was locked up.

CHASE AFTER A HORSE THIEF Montana Stock Inspector's Adventure Along the Canadian Border.

John W. Collins, stock inspector, Sheriff libson of Jefferson county and Sheriff Kadell of Madison county arrived in Butte yesterday from an exciting chase after a horse thief in Canada. They had a thrilling adventure, but were forced to come back without their man, a fellow named Bert Smith, who for rears lived and prospered near the junction of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin countles. Several warrants were sworn out for Smith, and the officers have been trying to locate him for a month or six weeks. Some days ago they ascertained that he had located on a ranch in Canada, about fifty miles north o the boundary on Willow Creek, at the foot o Cypress Mountain. With that information in their possession Sheriffs Kadell and Gibson and Inspector Collins started out last Monday to get the alleged horse thief. Reaching the

Canadian line, they were required to engage the services of a guide and a mounted policeman. When they reached a point on Sage Creek, about fifteen miles from Smith's new ranch, they accidentally came upon a horse with a pack tied in the brush. About that time the guide left the party and went to a ranch of a man named Bob Lawrence. about two miles away. Lawrence himself soon appeared, and the officers learned that the pack horse belonged to their man Smith.

When the three officers came within abou 300 yards of the ranch house a man on horse-back shot out of the coulee in which the house was built and went at full speed away from the officers. He had a good start before Collins recognized the man as Smith. The

eady jaded, but Collins started after the leeing Smith. After running a short distance, the inspector's horse got stuck in an alkali coulee and he was compelled to dismount. He saw that the horsethief was getting away, and he unlimbered his rifle, dropped on one knee and began sending bullets after Smith. While Collins was shooting at Smith the latter's wife, unknown to Collins at the time, was standing in the doorway of her cabin with a Winchester, ready to drop Collins should he succeed in bringing Smith down. The latter succeed in bringing smith down. The latter, however, seemed to bear a charmed life, for none of the bullets from Collins's rifletouched him. The inspector got his horse in action again and renewed the chase, following the

again and renewed the chase, following the horse thief for fully twelve miles. The mounted policeman, who was on a fresh horse, did not seem inclined to make a hard race, and he begged Collins not to shoot, informand he begged Collins not to shoot, informing him that it was against the laws of Canada to kill a horse thief.

The inspector offered the policeman \$100 if he would head Smith off and bring him within rifle shot, but the Canadian office did not want to make \$100 that way. Colling finally got within about 600 yards of Smith when his horse again gave out and stopped when his horse again gave out and stopped short. The rife was again brought into action, and on the second shot the horse of Smith suddenly turned half about and dashed down a ravine into the timbers and brush. "That was the last I saw of Smith, said Collins yesterday, "but he will never bother that portion of Canada again, and will never bother hash into Montrea. There is a reserved to the contract of the cont

venture back into Montana. There is a re-ward of \$500 for him in Canada, and there

ward of \$500 for him in Canada, and there are a number of warrance here for him."

Collins returned to the Smith ranch with Sheriff Kadell, where they examined a number of horses and recognized several that had been stolen and at least nine head on which the brands had been destroyed. The officers, however, quild not take the animals, and they came back empty handed.

That man Collins is getting too fresh, add Mrs. Smith to Sheriff Kadell while the latter was waiting for the return of Collins from the chase. "If he had dropped my husband I would have dropped him, and she looked as if she meant it, and the Winchester at her side indicated her ability to carry out her intentions.

EASY SALOONKEEPER.

Stranger Gets Plenty of Beer for Himself

and Guests Without Money. Hyman Hence, who said he lived at 1727 Second avenue, went into Bernard Mitscke's saloon at 101 Second avenue yesterday afternoon and told the bartender to set up 200 beers.

"What's that!" said the bartender. "Are you crazy?" "I mean what I say," said Hence, producing a roll of bills, "I've got the money to pay for them and I want you to dress this bar with 200 beers. Do it and do it

quick." The hartender asked for instructions from the saloonkeeper. The stranger looked prosperous to Mitscke, and he came to the conclusion that an angel had come

to the conclusion that an angel had come to visit him.

"You haven't got 200 glasses," said the stranger, "but set up all you've got. Send Sinkers to tap more beer and have all the bench warmers go and get a gang to help dinrk 'em up."

In a short time the first 200 were gone. The stranger ordered another round and when this was exhausted still another. When the third order had been partly filled, Mitsoke asked for money. The stranger refused to pay.

"You're easy," he said. "This is the cheapest jag I ever got. I've had more than fifty of these beers myself."

At the East Fifty-first street police station Hence said he wasn't "born in this country, but in Jersey." To prove it he produced a "Jersey City bank roll," a dollar bill wrapped around a roll of paper. He was locked up on a charge of intoxica-He was locked up on a charge of intoxica-

SEARCH SENATOR FOR PISTOL. Result of a Quarrel at South Carolina Dispensary Investigation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25 .- Just before the close of the morning session of the legisla-tive committee which is investigating the South Carolina dispensary, Representative J. Frazer Lyon of Abbeville, one of the committee, had a row with Senator Cole L. Blease of Newberry, also a member, and they started toward each other. Chairman I'. B. Frazer jumped between the two men. Blease said that nothing discourteous was

ntended and that if he desired to insult Lyon he would do it in a way that could not he would do it in a way that could not be misunderstood. Lyon said: "If you do I will smash your face." Blease replied: "You'll never get to me." "I suppose you have a pistol," said Lyon. "No, I have not," replied Blease. By this time the sergeant at arms had come between the two men and was endeavoring

between the two men and was endeavoring to prevent further trouble by quieting them. Then came the unusual spectacle of a State Senator being searched publicly in the Senate chamber for a concealed weapon, which was not found. The search was made at the request of Blease announced some time ago that he would run for Governor on the dispensary

The letters of J. W. Kelly & Co. to former The letters of J. W. Kelly & Co. to former State Liquor Commissioner F. M. Mixson, which were so hard to secure, were read at the morning session. These letters said Representative L. Arthur Gaston, a member of the committee; showed that the whisky houses were debauching the State and that there was corruption in high as well The committee adjourned until next

RUSH AT THE FLORENCE MINE. Reilly Trying to Get Out All the Gold He Can Before His Lease Is Up.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Aug. 25 .- Every man who can be hired is working on the Reilly ease of the Florence Mine, three shifts being worked. This activity is due to the fact that rich ore has been a truck and that the lease expires on Nov. 1 leaving only a trifle over

expires on Nov. 1 leaving only a trifle over two months to get out the ore.

B.J.Reilly, known as "The Lucky Leaser" because the fifth interest he had in the famous January lease produced over \$1,000,000 worth of high grade ore last year, is the principal owner of the lease. For eight months three old time miners sunk a shaft without apparent result and were about to give up in disgust. Reilly, it is said, secured secret information, furnished by one of the miners working in the shaft, that rich ore had been encountered and covered up, and he obtained a lease for the unexpired time.

It is said that \$30,000 was paid a miner who divulged the information and only a

It is said that \$30,000 was paid a miner who divulged the information and only a few dollars to the original leasers, who had spent thousands in sinking the shaft. The Florence Company receives only 75 per cent. of the net output, all the rest going to Reilly and his associates. One hundred and fifteen men are working night and day in the shaft. It is expected that \$700,000 will be taken out by Nov. 1.

OPPOSE RECIPROCITY TREATY. Cuban Agreement Harms the Rice Trade

Southerners Tell the President. Crowley, La., came here to-day to submit a report to the President on behalf of the Louisiana and Texas Millers' Association, which controls fifty-two rice mills. This report, according to Mr. Duson, will prove to the President conclusively that the reci-procity treaty with Cuba, which will come up for renewal two years hence, needs amendment. According to this report, it has proved harmful to American trade, to the rice trade in particular.

The report shows, he said, that since that treaty has been in vogue Great Britain's trade in Cuba has increased 30 per cent.

Germany's 28 per cent, and Spain's 22 per cent.
It is said here that there is no truth in the story that the ambassadorship to Brazil was offered to Francis P. Loomis.

Harrisburg correspondence Philadelphia Pub-

At the division of zoology a blacksnake and a copperhead snake are both reposing quietly in a large wooden box. The State officials in that office are trying to ascertain whether the popular belief is true that the blacksnake, though non-poisonous, kills both the rattler and the copperhead, both vene

mous serpents. If it be found that the blacksnake has killed the copperhead, the officials believe killed the copperhead, the officials believe that they will be justified in accepting the theory that the rattler is also killed by the black snake. because the copperhead is more venomous than the rattler.

Both snakes were received a few days ago from different parts of the State within a few hours of each other. Both being alive, it occurred to the State scientists that it would be a good idea to endeavor to fathom the popular belief and ascertain its validity or invalidity.

A box about five feet long by two wide by four deep was accordingly obtained, and both of the serpents placed in it. As yet their surroundings are so new and so utterly unlike what they have heretofore experienced that neither has mustered sufficients.

A Fitipine Fire Maker.

Capt. E. A. Dean in Scientific American.
A curious contrivance is used by some of
the natives of Northern Luson, Philippine
Islands, for the purpose of obtaining fire.
This consists of a hardwood tube of about
one centimeter internal diameter and six
centimeters in length, and a piston of slightly
less diameter and length. The tube is closed
at one end by an airtight plug or, instead,
the piece of wood of which it is made is not
bored completely through its entire length.
The inside of the tube is smooth and highly
polished. The episton bear a hands and
sembles the piston of the manual pop progun.

The end of the piston is made to fit the
tube airtight by a wrapping of waxed thread,
and directly in the end a shallow cavity is

A Filipine Fire Maker.

The end of the piston is made to fit the tube airtight by a wrapping of waxed thread, and directly in the end a shallow cavity is out. Lint scraped from weatherbeaten timber and well dried is used for tinder. A small bit of this lint is placed in the cavity at the end of the piston, the latter is inserted a half inoh in the open end of the tube and then driven quickly home with a smar: stroke of the paim. Upon withdrawing the piston the lint is found ignited, the sudden compression of air generating the accessary

YOUR AILMENT IS NATURE'S REPROOF.

To overcome that ailment

You require Nature's Assistance.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

and an unsurpassed one. It is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional Weakness of the Liver, possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to Health.

A WORLD OF WOES is avoided by those who keep and use BNO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

NO FAMILY SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT IT. CAUTION.—Examine the Capenia and see that it is marked ENOS 'FRUIT SALT; otherwise you have the otnocrest form of Rattery—IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'PRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E.

Eng. by J. C. BNO'S Patent, Wholesale of Mesers, E. FOUGERA & Co., 26, 28, and 30, North William Street, New York.

FIVE POINTERS TACKLE COP.

TRY TO GET PRISONER WHO SHOT ONE OF THE GANG.

Toughs Wanted to Deal With Landlord According to Their Own Methods —He Had Put Them Out—Policeman Had Him in Custody After the Shooting

Gennaro Vattelli was the landlord of the Five Points gang until a month ago, when he ordered the Five Points Club to move out of his house at 126 White street. Gennaro said he wanted the whole house for his family. He thought the reason was sufficient.

The Five Points gang didn't, and they conceived a violent dislike for Gennaro The gang had a hard time finding new quarters, and the more they looked the more they disliked Gennaro. Amadeo and Alberto, the two sons of Maria Isalo, who has the upper floor of Gennaro's house belong to the gang. Their mother didn't have to move, but they made things unpleasant for Gennaro, he says, because he put the club out. Gennaro decided last night that it was time for the family of Maria to leave.

He met Amadeo in the hallway and gave dispossess notice orally. Amadeo promptly punched him in the nose and ran toward Baxter street, whooping for his gang Gennaro grabbed a revolver and him. In front of 82 Baxter street Amadeo stopped and whistled. A dozen of the Five Points gang poured out of the house and made for Gennaro. He leveled his pistol and fired. The bullet struck Amadeo in the right shoulder and downed him. Gennaro ran for home as fast as he could

in the right shoulder and downed him. Gennaro ran for home as fast as he could go.

The gang hotfooted after him, and would have nabbed him in his doorway if Policeman Brundage hadn't jumped around the corner and caught Gennaro first. The gang fell on Brundage and his prisoner, fighting like wildcats. Brundage tried to protect Gennaro, but the Five Pointers struck at the landlord over his shoulder, hitting him with their fists and pounding him with a black lack.

Gennaro was bleeding from cuts in the face and head, and cried for mercy. Brundage had his nightstick out and was hitting at every head that came within range, but that didn't last long.

The Five Pointers rushed him. Two or three grabbed his arms, two or three more caught his legs and some of the bunch struck at him with their fists. Brundage kicked and struggled, cailing for help, while some of the gang were dragging the frightened Gennaro away with them. They made it plain to their late landlord that they had a little business to settle with him concerning a lease, business they didn't need the help of the police about.

Just then Acting Captain Tracy of the Elizabeth street station, with the reserves, came up on the run and landed on the Five Pointers The cops released Brundage, grabbed Gennaro and started for the station house. The brother of Amadeo, Alberto, was still full of fight and struck at one of the reserves. He was arrested and taken to the police station with Gennaro. On their way the police picked up Amadeo, with a bullet in his right shoulder.

Dr. Vance of the Hudson street hospital

with a builet in his right shoulder.

Dr. Vance of the Hudson street hospital attended him and Gennaro, who had been pretty badly hurt by the gang.

Acting Captain Tracy sent his men out to round up the Five Points gang, with orders to search them for revolvers.

to search them for revolvers. Shaping Silk Hat Brims.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The nail of his right foredinger was long, yellow, horny and the fingertip had so thickened and hardened that it seemed to be cov-

ered with pale leather.

He was a silk hat maker, and it was from curling hat brims that his finger had changed so strangely. Describing the processes of a silk hat's manufacture, he said:

"The belief that cardboard forms a silk hat's foundation is an error. The hat is first built up of various thicknesses of lines — layers of lines soaked in shellac that, by means of wooden molds and hot irons weighing twenty pounds apiece are welded one on the other till a perfect shape, brim and all complete, is obtained.

"The silk is frext put on. This silk costs from \$10 to \$15 a yard. It looks like plush in the piece. The hatmaker cuts it on the bias and molds it round the stiff lines foundation. The strips must be very accurately cut, and great care is needed in their ironing and cementing so as to give a perfect diagnosis joint. Look at your silk hat's seam the next time you wear it. The joint's perfection will perhaps amaze you.

"The brim, up to this point, is flat. Now its curling commences. That is where my queer forefinger comes in. The shaping of a hat brim is purely a matter of hand and eye and taste. The brim, while being shaped, is highly heated so as to give it pliability.

"And, of course, working on this hot material, patting and prodding it, the forefinger thickens and the nail gets horny.

"Nevertheless, hat curling is pleasant, artistic work. Hat curlers have reputations, the same as artists. Their work is distinctive. An expert can tell it at a glance." silk hat's manufacture, he said:

Flag Fremont Unfuried. From the Seattle Times. Locked up in the vault of one of the banks of Redding, Cal., is a flag that is second in historic importance to Californians only to

the Bear flag that is so jealously guarded by Pacific Coast pioneers.

The flag referred to is the one that Gen. The fing referred to is the one that Gen. Fremont unfurled from the summit of the Rocky Mountains in 1844, when he and his amail party were on their way to California before the Mexican war.

The banner is the property of P. M. Reardon, managing director of the Bully Hill mine at Delsmar. It was given to him a few years ago by Mrs. Fremont herself. It was made by her own hands on the eve of her husband's pathfinding expedition to the west.

The fing differs from the ordinary emblem only in the field, on which is wrought a large American eagle, done in embroidery of great delicacy and beauty. About the eagle are clustered the twenty-six stars that in 1841 represented the Ristes in the Union. On the reverse side of the flag is planed a silk scarf bearing the inscription in golden letters: "Rocky Mountains, 1841." The banner is in a fairly good state of preservation considering its age.

From the London Chronicle.

At the present moment there are no members in the House suffering from physical infirmities, but formerly there was Professor Faweet, who was unfortunetely blind; yet notwithstanding that infirmity he rouse to a prominent poetion, being eventually blindicks in the landschip of Mr. Gladdeline as Postmaster-General. His speeches, excellent in conception, would have been beyond represent had he known here to medicate this voice. The monotony of the delivery of his speeches was a painful drawback.

Another infirm mamber was the late Mr. Rawannagh, who sat speeches with late Mr. Rawannagh, who sat speeches with late Mr. Rawannagh, who sat speeches will be seen and his arms was trunkeded. He had to be whence the street was the late of the sections the Hama. High each is which he selected he was all the sections the Hama. High each is watch he without he selected he was a whole the sections the Hama. High each is watch he without he selected he was the sections the Hama. High each is well as well as well as the sections the Hama. High each is watch he without he selected he was been as the sections the Hama. High each is watch he was the sections the Hama. From the London Chronicle.

TIMELY BOXING TALK. Billy Madden Offers Suggestions to Settle the Heavyweight Question.

The heavyweight question, or at least the proposition of establishing once for all who is to succeed Jim Jeffries as the champion in this class, has been revived. This time it is Billy Madden who starts the ball rolling. Madden offers a number of suggestions and it will not be his fault if his ideas are not acted upon. Madden is at present in California. where he is looking out for the welfare of big Gus Ruhlin, who recently defeated Jim McCormick of Texas. Madden has looked over the heavyweight ground very carefully and believes that there is sufficient talent among the tall, muscular scrappers to settle decisively who should fill the brawny boiler-

maker's shoes. In a letter to THE SUN the veteran manager writes as follows: "It strikes me as rather strange that this heavyweight question has not been settled without any further contention or discussion before this. Being interested in pugilism for business and other purposes I naturally have the future of the sport at heart. To some folks it may appear that I am talking for my own end because I have an eligible heavyweight under my wing. This is not so. I am not blowing my own trumpet and I wish o impress this fact upon ringgoers at once It is because there is no real representative head among the heavies now that I have decided to talk on the subject. As you are aware, interest in boxing usually begins at the eavyweight end of the pastime and travels to the little men.

"If the public chooses to pay any attention the big bruisers it is only natural that the smaller fry will receive recognition. It has been many years since the game was in such a state of chaos as it is at present. In many of the classes there are no recognized leaders, due to the fact that boxing is so popular and due to the fact that boxing is so popular and also because the art is making such progress in this country. We hear most every month of some new fellow who has taken up pugilism and is making a success of it. The tried and true men are soon crowded out by younger blood. When the new men win four or five fights off the reel they describe themselves as champions. The real champions are chal-lenged and when they refuse to recognize any of the aspirants the newcomers assume the honors and call themselves the premier

any of the aspirants the newcomers assume the honors and call themselves the premier of this or that class. Some of the newspapers countenance their claims and the announcement travels throughout the United States and elsewhere like wildfire. Consequently their claims keep growing, and unless a manager is a good diplomat he will find that his protegé, who is entit ed to all the emoluments of a champion, which he has earned by right of active and faithful service in his class, is relegated to the rear.

"There is only one way to remedy this state of things and that is, through the efforts of the various matchmakers. Occasionally we hear of this and that club trying hard to secure an excellent fistic attraction. Some of the fighting promoters contend that excellent drawing cards are difficult to obtain. Any one who knows anything about boxing will surely acknowledge that this is the silliest kind of rot. If I were at the helm of a club and the matchmaking was left entirely to my discretion and judgment I would surely secure enough good bouts to insure the stock-holders a paying dividend at the end of the season. There is nothing more interesting than tournaments whether the men are professionals or amateurs. A series of bouts in the first place invariably convince the patrons of the sport that they will get their money's worth. If they are in search of knockouts a lot of them are certain to crop up during the evening, and if they want to witness clean and clever boxing at least a few of the convestants would be matched

patrons of the sport that they will get their money's worth. If they are in search of knockouts a lot of them are certain to crop up during the evening, and if they want to witness clean and clever boxing at least a few of the contestants would be matched evenly enough to make this a probability. You cannot develop a man unless you pit him against different boxers. In this way he acquires various styles and learns new moves and ideas. If he is possessed of any kind of intelligence and is resourceful he should be able to improve his art and become a boxer or fighter of importance before long.

"It is with the heavyweights that I am concerned. A lot of boxers are claiming the right to take the place of Jefries. Marvin Hart, being first in line, assumes the honors. This is all right and I don't blame him. I have done the same thing for Ruhlin and will continue to do so until time and circumstances prove to me that Ruhlin is not the proper man to succeed the Californian. There is no denying that Hart is an excellent puglist. I do not wish to detract anything from his ability, but he should be at least willing to stand the test and substantiate his claim by actually fighting for the laurels. The only way that he can do this, as it looks to me, is by agreeing to enter a heavyweight tournament in which all the eligible big men are competitors.

"While the list just now is not very formidable, it is sufficient to give the winner the prestige be is looking for and cease wagging tongues from decrying his right to be called the leader among the heavyweights. Here is my suggestion; let some enterprising matchmaker, say, any reputable club in California, organise a tournament, and let Bob Fitzsimmons, Mike Bohreek, Jim McCormick, Gus Ruhlin, Sam Berger, Marvin Hart, Al Kaufmann, &c., compete. Make the pre-liminaries and two for the final inpht. No heavyweights, if he is possessed of the necessary stand or stamina, will kick about ensaring in two fifteen rounds duration and the finals officen rounds. It would be very profita

From the Century Megazine.

Rew tales are told, indeed, which are finer than that of the encounter, in earlier years, with this King's father, the old Bernadotte

with this King's Inther, the cid Bernadotta himself.

The King had referred to the Norwegians as "my Poles," at which Ole Bull, drawing himself up, inquired: "When has a Korwegian shown himself disloyal to the King?" Then, without waiting for an answer, he ansounced that he must at once take henve. Juna, this, the King, twandi to: him with interesting the region of the King the violinies shrunged his shoulders and replied: "Then I will see airs, whether a Borwegian remains free in the palace of the King of Bweden!"

At this, as Ole Bull would tell when reconsting the scane, there came into the face of the meanarch the most winning smalle he had been seen on a business countries, and present a the hand impulsively Bernadotte analysis. "Ray; I had you to remain a her the cashinant: "Ray; I had you to remain. A prince should hear the cashinant of his hearth, and the talk which then remained when the cashinance of all his people." And the talk which then remained the talk this the same of the cashinance of the hearth of deep confidence on both when



We're deep in clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes till 12 o'clock to-day.

Then into the deep.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

842 1260 13th st. Warren st. 32 ad at.





Brown Spring Collars . 2-25

When the hair is gray or faded it brings BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and heeps the scalp clean and healthy.

AFTER COLLEGE PROFESSIONALS Western Institutions Will Suffer Low of

Many Baseball Players. The colleges of the West are gaing to take a step forward in the purification of sport without regard to the general advance all over the country. They have taken up the question of summer baseball with the conciseness that is befitting and have determined to fight out the issue this year. Many colleges both East and West have rules against summer basebal which, however, amount to nothing because it is believed that the men have a right to play in the summer if they wish, for it. The Western colleges now purpose to efface the sentimental attitude and to see to it that men who violate this rule, as long as it is a rule, shall be punished. With this end in view members of the college conference faculty committee have the summer baseball situation. As a result it is said upon good authority just about half the college baseball players of the big conference have fallen under the ban. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota Purdue, Northwestern, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, all have men whose names are to be reported and whose college athletic activities are thereby to be curtailed.

The rule applies to professionals, or so-called semi-professionals. Some colleges have given their athletes permission to play with the amateur teams of their home towns, but this is considered all right. The committee has been after the "pros," and judging by the results the summer

The committee has been after the "pros, and judging by the results the summer must have been spent in hard labor by some of its members. The evidence has been accumulated in the most painstaking way, so that no really guilty man may escape through a subterfuge. It is hinted that the University of Wisconsin will be the hardest hit, while the Chicago people declare that their team will be found to be composed of none but simon pures.

The exact facts will be better known when the committee meets at Thanksgiving. It is said, however, that Lewis, a pitcher as the Wisconsin team, was playing with a Sco League nine in northern Michigan before his college season anded, and that Person accepted a position on a Western team. Hoals joined a team in Racine, it is declared. These are the Wisconsin cases. Purdue, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois also are directly aimed at in the cases known to have been found.

If the committee acts as it is announced, a situation will be created similar to that in the Southern Intercollegiste Association, where one fearless member of the faculty governing committee disqualified precioully half the competing beautist players as isseligible through summer playing. He weakened the quality of heachall, but purified the league. This happened at the beginning of the season just closed.

"The firm for which I travel from Maint to California sells selliens of dollars worth annually of suits and dried fruits to the American people," said W. R. Archer of St.

American people, "mid W. R. Archer of St. Liouis
"In both these great articles of human consumption the United States leads the world. In dried fruits the public has a fancy for the eart that are propered by the medern method of evaporation. But, though these leak pretty, they are really not nearly so good as the kind our grandmothers used to out into accitions and put out in the sun to dry. The applies and peaches that were preserved in this fashion were both superior in substance and flavor to the kind we now buy in the stores.

"California produces better English valuets then we get from abroad, and in Texas where the particular nut which has no five on earth—the position people, of which the aut eating public never gets ements. Pecusiare grown to a limited entent in Himsel and discount and mave plantifully still in Lystians, but the bulk of the case owners from the are grown to a limited extent in liftness and filmouri and more phentifully still in Lexifuna, but the built of the own comes from the dense furnities of couthern Texas. I remember when they were worth 2 to 4 cents a pound, but they now bring from sky to 12% cents wholesale in the shall and of cents with the shall said of cents with the shall said of cents with the shall said and of cents with the shall as disadmented. Any man who cums greed papers growns that in bearing has a majority of the street of the shall be desired the truth in chapting a grown is that it takes a least time-burden to liften years—before the truth will plate a crop.